

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

WHY NOT A STATUE OF INGALLS?

The reason why the lapse of time since his death has not dimmed the memory of Ingalls, the why his life and services were not dismissed from the average Kansan mind with the ending of the funeral obsequies, as is the rule with most public characters, but that respect for his name and political character grows more profound, is attributable, and mainly, we think, to the fact that in essaying the political role he held himself aloof from the ordinary party methods of the average successful politician. In displaying the up-to-date demagogue he dreaded the push. Unique he was in everything, unique in his ideals and convictions, in his language and apparel. His public record was of the kind that will stand the scrutiny of time. His dissimilarities were of an exalted type. He saw the world from a different viewpoint, and gauged men and things by a standard immeasurably higher than that of the average man. He had as many admirers outside as inside of his party. Indeed a Democrat of state prominence now introduces a resolution, in the Kansas house of representatives, which resolution seeks to honor before all others the Kansan to whose genius we are indebted for the conception of a state motto, at once the most befitting and expressive of any of all the sisterhood of commonwealths. In those four classical words are not only our history as a territory and state epitomized, but it embodies the aspirations of the early settler and the spirit of John Brown marching on. Ingalls gave utterance only to his real convictions and then with no thought or care for any possible reaction upon himself. Previous to the delivery of the speech which but lent vehemence to the insane wave of Populism which swept him from the senate, he may have dreamed of the honor now proposed for him by a political opponent, yet none the less friend and admirer. But if he so dreamed he made no sign. In fact he always seemed to favor or to think that the statue of Brown of Ossawatimie should be the first among Kansans to be unveiled and honored with a place in that hall dedicated to the portraiture, in bronze and in marble, of the men deemed worthy of such immortal enshrinement. Ingalls held to the conviction that the name and deeds of John Brown of Kansas would survive, would be remembered and honored after the names of Washington, Lincoln and Grant had become but mere names or had been forgotten. Eugene F. Ware, who seemed to take Ingalls' political relegation as a personal affront, as a state disgrace and as a national grievance, expressed this same Ingalls idea in a poem on John Brown, for whom he prophesied a future monument in the midst of Central Africa.

In eminence of moral character, in exalted conception of public duty, in inimitable originality of thought and expression, for ideal statesmanship, and for oratory of the highest quality, John James Ingalls was without a peer in Kansas. Others in public life may have left him far behind in the race after wealth, others attained greater prominence at the bar, others as senators and congressmen received more of political spoils for servicable friends, but after all that is claimed for these others has been granted, Ingalls stands out a masterpiece, as a philosopher, statesman, sage and poet unique, whose endowments were more than talent, whose proficiency in the English language and felicity of expression were impossible of rivalry by any of his many brilliant contemporaries on the forum or in the field of literature.

ANOTHER KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

Kansas is to have another university, which is to be located at Topeka. Some little time since there was much talk of removing the Methodist University from Baldwin City to Topeka. The effort or plan did not materialize. It was thought that the fact that the bequest of Mrs. Eliza Chrisman for the founding of an institution of learning at Topeka inspired the move to capture the Baldwin institution. It has been determined to go ahead and found a Methodist university at Topeka as originally contemplated by the will of the deceased woman named. At a meeting called for the purpose of deciding the matter Rev. Dr. Embury, one of the executors of the will of Mrs. Chrisman, was empowered to go ahead with the institution, which had already been chartered and which is to include technical schools, medical and legal courses and universally everything teachable.

It sometimes looks as if the entire future population of the state of Kansas are to be graduates of universities or of colleges or of academies, convents, parochial and high schools. The public school course of Kansas of today equals in scope and thoroughness that of the academy of fifty years ago, and the curriculum of the Kansas high school that of old time colleges. Public school houses are becoming so numerous as to obstruct our landscape views and the shadows of the various higher class of educational edifices fall athwart every plotted townsite. The fear is that we will collapse of mental attenuation.

PROHIBITION IN VERMONT

Up in Montpelier, Vermont, the prohibitory law is just as strong as they ever make it, but a "sick person" really ailing, having that tired feeling, and a sensation of awful hollowness in the pit of the stomach, can get the "stuff" if a doctor helps him out with a prescription. The local doctors were kind to the sick and debilitated in 1902 and issued 900,000 prescriptions calling for whiskey, gin and brandy. Montpelier must have had an epidemic of awful goodness in the pit of the stomach, last year, or otherwise the doctors fell down most woefully in their diagnosis. But for the well known effectiveness of the remedy the prescriptions for the current year might possibly have reached a round million. Let us hope that the prevailing trouble has abated.

OLNEY WILL HARDLY DO.

There is good reason to be lieve that the friends of ex-President Cleveland are actively at work at present engineering a boom for the nomination of Mr. Richard Olney as the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1904. It is not to be doubted that most of them would much prefer the nomination of Mr. Cleveland himself, and there are some who persistently claim that he, and only he, should be named as the Democratic candidate, being the only Democrat who has been elected president since the civil war, but his sinner friends realize that the nomination of Cleveland would mean inevitable defeat, and they are content with Olney as a second choice. They understand that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland would array against the Democratic ticket not only those who suffered from the disasters brought upon the coun-

try by his tariff law, but also those who believe firmly that the precedent set by George Washington when he refused a third term must be maintained while the republic lives. But all of Mr. Cleveland's friends appear to believe that the election of Richard Olney as president would make Clevelandism again supreme in the White House, and they are evidently doing their utmost to bring about that result.

Richard Olney will not do, and the discussion of his name as a possible candidate for the presidency is simply a waste of time. Mr. Olney cannot get the nomination, and he could not possibly be elected president if he were nominated. Mr. Olney will be 70 years old when the next president takes the oath of office, and although age would be no disqualification in the case of a strong, positive man, who had spent his life in public affairs, his advanced years would be a fatal handicap to such a man as Richard Olney, who even in his prime was never known to have an idea of his own. Even the unknown and obscure Judge Parker would make a better run than Olney. Parker, at least, would carry all of the southern states, but it is a matter of doubt if Olney could even accomplish that feat.

KAISER WILHELM'S AESTHETICISM.

The town of Potsdam, Germany, wishes to run its tram by electric power, and, as is usual in such cases, has asked the Kaiser's permission to do so. His majesty has sanctioned the scheme for the employment of electric traction everywhere except on one line—viz., that which connects the town with the railway station. Unfortunately for the townspeople, this line passes close by the Town Palace and over the Long Bridge, by the side of which is the new monument to the Emperor William I. The Kaiser considers that the architectural aspect of these structures will be spoiled if an overhead electric tram wire is carried past them, and therefore forbids this. As no other system is practicable, his majesty suggests that the Potsdamers shall build a new bridge over the Havel to deal with the traffic between the town and the railway station. This would be sufficiently distant from the royal residence to admit of the use of overhead electric tram wires. In these circumstances the Potsdamers have no alternative but to build the new bridge for ordinary people, so as to leave the old one free for royalty and the soldiery.

ELECTRIC LINES IN SWEDEN.

A committee that was appointed last year to consider the electrifying of the state railroads in Sweden has just made a report, and if the recommendations in it are carried out all the roads will be run by electricity before the expiration of two years. Most important of all is the statement that after the plants are installed it will cost the government nothing for fuel to keep them going. There are numerous waterfalls in the north of Sweden that can be utilized to furnish power, and these can be secured by the government at a very small cost, the price generally wanted being the furnishing of surplus power for manufacturing purposes. In the southern part of the country there are few water falls, but there is a richness of turf mosses and peat beds that belong to the state that can be used for fuel. The committee proposes to experiment at first on two stretches of road, one north and the other south. If these prove successful, of which there is little doubt expressed, it is thought that the cost of railroad traveling can be reduced by 50 per cent.

FROM THE POOR AND TRUSTING.

The stupendous achievement of the Methodists of the United States in contributing a \$20,000,000 twentieth century thank-offering is commented upon by Zion's Herald, the organ of that great denomination, which says: "By far the greater bulk of the money making up this magnificent total came from the men and women in ordinary circumstances who were compelled to sacrifice in order to make their contributions. There were few large thank-offering gifts. It is better for the church that this fund should come as it has from the many rather than from a few wealthy men who could give it without personal inconvenience. The spirit of widespread generosity which has been developed will grow rather than decrease."

AMERICA CUTTING MUCH ICE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger over in London comments on the extraordinary attention given there to American matters: "You unfold your newspaper at the breakfast table, and your eye immediately lights on a long and exhaustive article on American railways. Side by side with it is an account of preparations for the St. Louis exposition, while in other columns are details of the hospitality lavished upon the English visitors to the United States for the opening of the New York Chamber of Commerce; appreciations and criticisms of American business methods, exhortations to Englishmen of wealth to imitate American millionaires by endowing Oxford and Cambridge with that princely munificence to which American universities owe so much."

THE MOTHER TONGUE DEAR.

Maybe it will prove a mistake to force the English language in the Philippines. The attempt of the present French government to suppress the Breton dialect, is another illustration of the fact that a democratic government may be as harsh and unsympathetic as a monarchy. England has recently abandoned the attempt to make the people of Malta abandon their own language. Wherever governments try to stamp out national languages hatred is aroused, a bitter and unrelenting animosity excited. The policy of England in Canada with regard to the French language has had happy results, and there is always before us the example of Switzerland where the language of each canton is respected.

AN ASTOUNDING ADMISION.

The Charleston News and Courier says that the murder of Gonzales by Lieutenant Governor Tillman was a willful and premeditated crime, and it regrets that the condition of society is such in South Carolina that he will probably be acquitted when brought to trial. "In a better condition of society," it remarks, however, "we should be able to predict with certainty what the result of the trial of such a case would be." It appears, therefore, that South Carolina, as well as Tillman, will go on trial when his case is called.

Quay's invincible good nature is a winner. He declared Wednesday that the opposition to the statehood bill was so weak he expected to see them all in the hospital soon.

The German foreign office complains that Bowen allows his fighting spirit too much play. Wait till he allows it all the line on the reel and then listen to the "Ach, Mein Gott's."

Beveridge was openly accused by Gallinger in the senate of "deliberately and premeditatedly" obstructing statehood legislation. How dreadful!

The trouble brewing in Honduras is said to be the cause for the rush at the navy yards. Even Germany can't make herself swallow that one.

If the present clip of negotiating is kept up, Castro will have the pleasure of handing down a unique heirloom, his debts, to his descendants.

The Kansas State Labor society endorsed the calling of a constitutional convention. Four-fifths of the people in the state are for it.

The allies want preferential treatment to protect their "honor" from injury. Indeed it wouldn't take much to shatter it.

That suffragist bill seems to have as many lives as an old cat.

RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Congress had just adopted the resolution forbidding the use of tea by Americans. On March 1, 1775, the Pennsylvania Journal printed the following petition which abounds in fine humor in its language: "The petition of divers OLD WOMEN of the city of Philadelphia, humbly sheweth: That your petitioners, as well as all persons as married, having been long accustomed to the drinking of tea, fear it will be utterly impossible for them to exhibit so much patriotism as to wholly disuse it. Your petitioners have to observe that, having done already all possible injury to their nerves and health with this deleterious herb, they shall thenceforth abstain from its use, and they will for the remainder of their lives. Your petitioners would further represent that coffee and chocolate, or any other substitute hitherto proposed, they have apprehended from their heaviness, must destroy that brilliancy of fancy, and fluency of expression, usually found in tea tables, when they are handling the contents of their absent acquaintances. Your petitioners are also informed, there are several old women of the other sex languishing under like difficulties, who apprehend the above restriction will be wholly insupportable; and that it is a sacrifice infinitely too great to be made to save the lives, the liberties, and privileges of any country whatever. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray the premises may be taken into serious consideration, and that they may be excepted from the force of any act which may be passed, wherein your petitioners conceive they were not represented; more especially as your petitioners only pray for an indulgence to those ministers whom age or ugliness have rendered desperate in the expectation of husbands; those of the married, where infirmities and ill humors have made their husbands long since tired of them, and those all women of the male gender who will most naturally be taken in such company."

The Virginia Gazette of June 19, 1775, said: "A correspondent gives the following etymology of the word Yankee: 'When the New England colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all, except one tribe who were known by the name of Yankooos, which signifies invincible. After much waste of blood and treasure, the Yankooos were at last subdued by the New England men. The remains of this nation (agreeably to the Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Yankoes, but from a corruption, common to all languages, they got through time the name of Yankees. A name which we hope will soon be equal to that of a Roman, or an ancient Englishman.'"

A storm of thunder and lightning that occurred on the day that Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne's army embarked for England to crush America gave rise to the following lines, which were published under the signature of Hamden, in the Pennsylvania Packet:

"The clouds embark and clouds involve the sky,
Storms sweep the seas and blustering winds arise;
The heavens themselves, red with uncommon fire,
Their thunders hurl, and flash indignant fire.

Oh, Thou who rules the earth and guides the flood,
Have mercy on the innocent and good.
Oh! spare the land and let Thy vengeance fall,
On those who dare whole nations to enthrall;

Send Thy own thunders on the guilty head,
And to appease Thy wrath, strike the vile monsters dead.

But, oh! restrain the hand of civil war,
Establish firm the Americans' rights and laws,
And may this land resound with their applause;
Then shall our vows in all Thy temples rise,
And praise ascend in incense to the skies."

The New York Journal of February 9, 1775, relates that some gentlemen were dining together at a house in New York, and in the course of the conversation one of the company frequently used the word Tory. The gentleman at whose house they dined asked him, "Pray, Mr. —, what is a Tory?" He replied: "A Tory is a thing whose head is in England, and its body in America, and its neck ought to be stretched."

The method used in New York in the spring of 1775 to post up inflammatory hand-bills, was the same used in England at the time of the Pretender. It was done by a man who carried a little boy in a box like a magic lantern, and while he walked against the wind, if it blew himself, the boy drew back the slide, pasted on the paper, and shutting himself up again, the man took the proper occasion to walk off to another resting place.

The New York Gazette of March 27, 1775, contains an account of a severe treatment of tar and feathers. "On about March 19, a certain yris, a young man lately from England, who has acted in the capacity of tax-gatherer, near Georgetown, Penn., who lately sold his money, stopped two wagons on their way from Duck Creek, Cross Roads, to the house of Chester, and seized them as he felt to the king, for reasons best known to himself, and made their drivers follow him with them to Down's tavern. Sitting in there to get a drink, he presently came out, and missing the wagons, pushed after, soon overtaking them and was returning, when several young men, who had been waiting for him, and then took his gun, laid it in the road, and made the wagons drive over it twice or thrice, till they had rendered it entirely useless. They then tied a grapple, provided for that purpose, about his neck, and dragged him to a mill, not far distant, where they primed him over a little, not having a sufficient quantity of powder to give him a complete good-bye, then gently sprinkling the feathers of an old pillow over that, they led him into Georgetown, where they drenched him with Newbery's water, taken from a duck hole, until it began to work unpleasantly. They then led him like a victim, unto a dock-hole, where they hunched him in with such exhortations to the other shore brought him up. In this situation they had him some time; at last they made him fast with a grapple, and brought him to a conference. He damned up, North, and all their brethren, and followers, and said that the Americans were a generous, spirited and much injured people. They then gave him a terrestrial abolition on condition that he would immediately transport himself to Europe, and there speak the sentiments now delivered; which being agreed to, he set out the same evening for Boston."

Inexplicable.

"Gadzooks, Madame!" exclaimed the elevator gently caressing his imperial "visitors," Madame, he repeated, "Sir, explain yourself," replied Madame with icy hauteur.

After all that was the blow that really killed the hoary cavalier. In justice to him, let it be understood that he did his best, but unfortunately there was no Dictionary of Euphonious Oaths in those troubled and perilous times.

Harlem of Two Hens.

Following hard upon the story of the woman who was seen to be setting in a New Jersey barn while flames were devouring the building, comes one from Mount Vernon of a heroic fowl that halted on a brood of six chickens on the Sunday day in the present month. Her nest being flanked on one side by a snow bank and on the other by an ice-coated rock.

Who will dare to say "chicken-hearted" now?
Her family tree must have had spreading branches. The Perry Republican relates that Robert Pratt married Miss Carrie Capstone Manlove.

OUTLINES OF OKLAHOMA.

The Calumet News has moved to El Reno.

The Democrats will hold their primaries at El Reno March 10.

The Democrats of the council are making a fine record in economies with Dr. Winkler's help.

The parade of the firemen at Oklahoma City, after the fire, must have made the hoers swear some.

The El Reno city council has decided to pave Rock Island avenue, if it can be done for \$2 a square yard.

Councilman Gore's child labor bill passed. This affects the cotton-growers considerably, and will raise a howl.

An agitation is being started at Ponca City for additional school room. A second building is being considered.

It is a case of "if you don't like it, lump it," with the council toward the officials asking a raise of salary.

The "Mikado" was given by home talent at El Reno last night. "Mikado" by home talent rarely fails to be a success.

The Lion store, which burned at Oklahoma City, was the pride of the town. It will lose nothing by re-building.

Nesbitt has introduced a bill to protect his eggs. If passed, it would never be enforced. The small boy is supposed to be a nuisance.

The house will amend that quarantine bill till the old open season will exist the same as ever. The council had better get up one.

An Indian squaw one hundred years old, was paid \$100 for Orient right of way. She left \$50 on deposit. She is preparing for her old age.

War has been declared on the small boys of El Reno, who build their ovens in the earth and have been having baked potatoes on a windy day.

The Democrat of El Reno asserts that all laboring men can get work in that city who desire it. Such is true this time of year in few cities.

The Ponca City Commercial club has adopted resolutions calling the "oil inspection act" an infamous joke. Clubs are often used for knec-knec.

The Perry Commercial club has introduced Matthew's quarantine measure. Fill Little grafted the indorsement, and it is a rare piece of handi-work.

The disappearance of John W. Hillman, in 1873, has proved a rich thing for the Guthrie merchant, who sold him the clothes. He has been a witness in five trials of the case.

The city council of El Reno should have inserted in the paving resolution these words: "No bid higher than \$2 a square yard will be considered. This would simplify matters."

What's the matter with the End Eagle? Why so much dignity? Here is the cause for these questions. "One of the most novel stunts witnessed in El Reno for many a day was that of four men pitching horseshoes on a vacant lot recently. This game is supposed to be the last resort of those who wish to kill time, but as far as has ever been discovered that is about the only excuse for playing it. And horseshoes in El Reno! Great and little dippers! Who would have thought that anybody had time to play the game? It reminded one of lingering, languid boyhood days, long since vanished into unfathomable and increasing bank of by-gone memories; of jimson weed and older bushes; village gossip and town ball; spellin' bees and delectable skule. Pitching horseshoes is said to be a fashionable game, yet, among many of Senator Beveridge's constituents, but it has no place in Oklahoma. The four men who engaged in the game are well known in El Reno, but out of respect for their families we refrain from giving their names."

ALONG THE KANSAS NILE.

Arkansas City is the latest to have a fire. Kansas has had a taste of the real thing this month.

Rev. E. P. Jolly lives at Great Bend. Neither the name, the man nor the profession go together.

Mayor Pollock, of Arkansas City, has refused to run a second term. He had his fill of action in one term.

The W. C. T. U. at Baldwin has presented a life-sized picture of Miss Francis E. Willard to Baker University.

The well at Winfield has been cleared of the wreckage and the town will have to put up its \$10,000 as soon as the casing is put in.

City Attorney Johnson, of Winfield, has resigned. He cleaned out the joints, according to order, and then was jumped onto for it.

Willie Stolzman, tried for murder at Fort Scott, has been acquitted. He was a victim of circumstances wrought by the real murderer.

President Ripley says there will be no strike and moreover the railroad will not grant a 20 per cent increase in wages. Ripley talks plain.

An alleged prisoner who tried to escape from jail at Fort Scott curses everybody that came into the jail. A day in a dungeon will soften his wrath.

A red-hot light is being waged at Wellington over the appointment of city assessor. The factions are at war and the mayor has threatened to resign.

At Meriden, Kan., a Kansas City liquor salesman was chased out of town by women with horseshoes. Carrie Nelson is said to be sick over missing the fun.

Judge Hook will endorse his decision in the hearts of all Kansans if he will let the United States supreme court an example by always making his decisions clear.

The evangelists at Topeka, Wednesday night, called the city officials "the dirtiest puppies this side of hell." Such language should ostracize a practicing minister.

Surprises are hardly ever welcome or pleasing. Yesterday Lloyd Sherrick walked out of the penitentiary after serving two years. He was immediately re-arrested on a requisition from Illinois.

The Topeka Capital declares that Leland will fight the resolution placing Ingalls' statue in the hall at Washington. It declares that Leland is still here because Ingalls defeated him several times. Leland is not that kind of a man.

Personal item in the Winfield Courier: "One of the St. John college boys got mad the other night while visiting his boy-dov on East Eighth, because the name of the boy-dov was not as good as a fire in the cook stove for breakfast."

A colored porter at the Copeland tried to get in his graft the other day by not returning with the change for a forty-dollar bill. He was arrested and has undoubtedly come to the conclusion that it takes a white man to work a graft successfully.

Ottawa Herald: When the Elko started out to give a show "A Night in Bohemia," the Herald spoke with authority when it said that they were determined to make the undertaking a caution to all hoodlums. They selected the date as Friday, February 12, and invited the hoodlums to come on and do his worst. They jered at the hoodlums and told him to his face that they were intended only to frighten women and ladies. But a second thought had been taken now—the show has been abandoned. The contract was faulty; nobody was right. And there is now painful supervision at the Elko rooms. Hereafter the Ottawa Elko will propitiate every hoodlum on the calendar before they undertake to do anything.

Attcham Globe: G. N. Bartley, a Missouri Pacific brakeman, had a peculiar experience at Hiawatha, at 9 o'clock last night, which nearly cost him his life. He was breaking for George Griswold, and was leaning out of the cupola window of the caboose. The accident occurred in passing the water tank. A heavy wire, used to raise and lower the spout of the tank, had become loosened, and hung in a loop over the track. This caught Bartley about the neck as the train was passing, and jerked him out of the window and out of the caboose. He grabbed the wire and held to it while his body swung backward and forward, writing against the caboose and then against the tank. When he fell he was in the clear, the caboose having passed. His injury consists mainly of a bruised throat.

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"WICHITA'S LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR STORE."
Corset Special
While They Last
One lot of Kabo's and Warner's Corsets, worth \$1, in drab, black and white; nearly all sizes. Discounted style numbers. 59c While they last
One lot of W. B.'s and Minerva's Corsets, worth from 50c to \$1, in white, black and drab; nearly all sizes. While they last 29c
Watch for the Sale of Curtain Swiss
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TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS IN 52 HOURS
Poetic—and true of one train, and only one—the Golden State Limited.
Leaves Chicago daily. To connect with it, leave Wichita at 9:45 a. m.
Finest equipment on wheels. Compartment and standard sleepers, diners, buffet, library and observation cars, lighted by electric lights. Cooled by electric fans. Runs via El Paso. Most southerly course across the continent.
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Embroidery Sale This Week.....
We have on sale the largest and best line of Embroideries ever offered by us. To you who have bought of us before it will be a waste of words to say more. For years we have had the reputation of being leaders in this line.
10,000 Yards
One Lot of Hamburg and Swiss Edgings on sale. These are all new designs of extraordinary merit and contain goods often sold up to 35c.
Entire line at..... **10c**
One Lot of About 5,000 Yards Hamburg and Swiss Edgings. Many of these would be good 12½c and 30c values.
On sale at..... **5c**
All-Over Embroideries and Laces
A Beautiful Line of All-Over Hamburg Embroidery. You would not expect to buy these under \$1.25 the yard.
You will find them here at..... **85c**
At Fifty Cents
We show All-Over Laces and Embroideries that will not price you. This week..... **50c**
India Linens
We have on sale 200 Pieces India Linens. These are the best goods ever offered by us at the price. They are fine, smooth, even finished, made of selected sea island cotton, and not a flaw can be found even in the lowest priced numbers.
Pure White India Linens, 28 inches wide, worth 10c.
Priced at..... **7½c**
25 Pieces Fine Count Smooth Thread India Linens, good 11½c values.
Priced at..... **10c**
25 Pieces Extra Fine Quality India Linens, very soft and sheer.
Priced at..... **15c**
Big Line of Pearl Waist Sets, 25c up.
Premium Tickets to All Our Customers.
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